

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

'Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing.'

W. W. H. DAVIS, Editor

SATURDAY, JULY 15 1854

### THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The first Monday in September, the time of holding the general election, will soon be here, and some steps should be taken to organize for the approaching contest. There is as much necessity for a democratic organization in New Mexico as in any party of the Union; and the people of this Territory are as deeply interested in the success of the principles of the party. We have always believed that the masses of New Mexico are, in feelings, essentially democratic, because the doctrines of the party are in keeping with our republican institutions, and best adapted to promote the prosperity, and secure the political rights of the country. Nothing can be accomplished in politics, or in any thing else, without union and concert of action; and political parties cannot be dispensed with, in a country where the people rule themselves, and make their own laws. By such a course, only, has the condition of the world been ameliorated in every age, all reforms accomplished, and principles sustained. We have never yet been able to see any reason why the people of New Mexico should not espouse the political principles of the parties that are recognized in the rest of the Union, and organize accordingly. In no other manner can they become acquainted with the true principles upon which our government is founded, and act knowingly in the discharge of their political duties.

It has been the policy of the whigs in all parts of the Union, to discountenance the drawing of party lines whenever such course would be injurious to them; and at such times they have been famous sticklers for no party action. They will recommend the selection of men, ostensibly according to their qualifications, but are careful never to support a democrat, or to see in him the necessary requisites for public favor. This is but a sham and deception, and too successfully practiced in many instances, to divide the democratic strength, and draw a sufficient number to them, to ensure their success. The no party doctrine has always resulted in their benefit and our injury. The whig party, heretofore, have pursued the same policy in New Mexico; but here, as elsewhere, their no party men have always been whigs, and they have never been known to support a democrat. This is a dangerous course for the people to pursue, and before they vote for a man to represent them in the Legislature or in Congress, they have a right to know what his principles are, and by what policy he will be governed when elected. It is almost an insult to a freeman, to ask him to vote blindly for a man, without knowing what his political principles are; and we hope the people of New Mexico will not suffer themselves to be led astray by any such specious pretext, as the cry of "no party."

At a proper time, before the day of the election, the people of the different counties should assemble in county convention, and nominate good and reliable men for the different offices. In the selection of candidates for the House of Representatives, care should be taken to select the men best qualified for that important station. The duty of making laws is one of no ordinary importance, and the people cannot be too particular in selecting those to whom they delegate this power. Laws always partake of those who make them, and if the latter are wise and intelligent, the former will be good as well as equal in their bearing. How important then to send men to our Legislative Assembly who are duly qualified to make laws for others. It must be born in mind also, that harmony is absolutely necessary to ensure success. All jealousies and differences of opinion should be laid aside, and each one concede something for the good of the party. Hence, next in importance to the selection of suitable candidates, is unity and concert of action, and without which nothing can be done. Let this course be pursued and victory is certain.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### Nuisance in the public Plaza.

We have noticed two or three deep holes, dug in the plaza on the west side, in the line of the aqueduct, and partly filled with water. They are dangerous to our citizens by day or by night, and unless filled up somebody will be seriously injured. They are a public nuisance, and it is not only the duty of the Probate Judge, to have the same abated, but to fine the person who caused the holes to be dug. The law also makes it an indictable offence in the district court.

### The rainy season—Heavy rains in Santa Fe.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies,  
But in Battalions."

HAMLET.

Two weeks ago we had a fire which came near burning down our city, and this week we have been visited with rains from which we were in as much danger of being washed away. Within the last ten days, the rainy season has set in, in good earnest, and Sunday evening the 9th instant, the water came down in torrents. Nearly every family in town suffered, more or less, and in three instances the houses fell in; and in some cases the water came through the roof in streams as large as a man's arm. Several persons were driven from their beds and obliged to seek shelter and rest elsewhere, and some have told us they sat up nearly all night, watching their earthly tabernacle. A general feeling of ill-humour was noticed on the commencement of every man you met, the next morning; but it was rapidly dispelled when they saw all their neighbors in the same plight as themselves, so much does "misery love company." Considerable damage was done to the walls of new buildings going up, and about forty thousand dry adobe on hand, were destroyed.

The flood did not even "spare the printer," but made an unceremonious and unwelcome entry into our sanctum. It began to come through the roof in droops, but some increased to the size of large streams, which, for hours, kept up a steady running. We resolved ourselves into a "water committee" of one to attend upon it, and mustered into service, buckets, tubs, and various other articles to catch the water in. Before we went to bed, we carried out nearly a barrel; but the storm continuing, and the water increasing, we ceased our efforts, and "let her rip." During the night we dreamed of water works, "raging canals," and storms by sea and land; and when we awoke in the morning found our room in fine boating condition. We made our escape without accident, by coasting around the walls, and sought safer quarters; we are a cold water man, but always had a horror of drowning. The water had no sort of respect for our "Sunday go-to-meetings," and also rendered our exchanges, by the last mail, in a fit state for the paper mill; but, with this exception, we were not damaged in our goods and chattels.

### Death of Lieut. Maxwell.—Order of Lieut. Col. Cooke.

We are indebted to Bvt. Maj. Brooks, commanding the U. S. troops at this post, for the following order in reference to the recent death of Lieut. Maxwell, which we publish with great pleasure. It will be seen by the order, that Lieut. M. met his death where only a soldier should die, at the head of his men, in the front of the fight—young in years but ripe and matured in honor. His loss is deeply deplored by his companions in arms, and all others who knew him; and he is the second officer of the army who has fallen in New Mexico—the first being the lamented Burgwine, who was killed at Taos. We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gallant dead, in his lifetime, but we hear him spoken of by all who knew him, as possessing all the qualities of head and heart that adorn and enable man's nature. He has left behind him,

"The purest treasure mortals times afford,  
Spotless reputation."

Head Quart. Fort Union N. M.

July 1st 1854.

Orders  
No. 13.

It is the painful duty of the commanding officer, to announce to the troops who have served with him, and are now serving under his orders in the Apache war, the death of his adjutant in these operations.

2d. Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell 3d Infantry, was slain yesterday near the Mo-

ro River, charging at the head of a party of dragoons. Bvt. Captain Sykes commanding the detachment, in a hasty report thus expresses himself:—and all who knew him will respond with the same deep feeling to this tribute to his brave dead.

"Lieut. Maxwell, at the head of his men, was almost instantly killed in the Apache war; he was in the act of slaying an Indian when shot.—Sir, I have no words to express my feelings in making this announcement. A braver, a more gallant and high-toned gentleman and soldier never drew sword."

He had exhausted his revolver, not without effect and fell in the midst of brave men, who avenged his death; for Captain Sykes further reports, that "the Indian who shot Lieut. Maxwell, was killed by private Allen; and Sergeant (Francis) Smith and private Moore of H. company 2d dragoons have arrow wounds; both and more particularly the sergeant, are entitled to praise for their daring."

(signed) P. St. Geo. Cooke.  
Lt. Col. 2d Dragoons.

Maj. Brooks,  
Comm. at Santa Fe.

### LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—FURTHER DEPREDACTIONS.

We are indebted to his Excellency, acting Governor Meservey, for the inspection of the latest despatches received in the Indian office, relating to recent depredations.

From a letter of the Hon. Francisco Lopez, Judge of Probate of the county of San Miguel, we learn that about ten days ago a party of eighty or ninety Comanche Indians, men and women, came into the town of La Cuesta for the purpose of trading as they have been accustomed to do, heretofore. They requested to be furnished with provisions while there; and the matter being laid before the Judge of Probate, by the Justice of the Peace of La Cuesta, the former ordered some beefs to be killed for their support, and reported the facts of the case to the acting Governor.

The Indians were peaceful, and made no demonstration to depredate. We also learn from the same source, that on the fifth instant the Apaches attacked the herds of Mariano Yllesio near the town of Antonchico, wounded the herder, carried off a boy, and ran off four thousand sheep. Upon the reception of the news Brig. Gen. Gallegos, with commendable zeal, started in immediate pursuit of the Indians, but we have not heard what success he has met with. On the 5th instant a party of the same tribe ran off five animals from Pecos, the property of Vicente Quintana. The people of the town pursued them as far as the hills of the Ojo Caliente, but on account of the recent heavy rains they were unable to follow the trail further. In the afternoon of the same day, the Apaches drove off three animals from the rancho, belonging to Ramon de Arce, and which could not be retaken.

From a letter of the Hon. Fausto Pina, Judge of Probate of the county of Santa Fe, addressed to his Excellency, we learn that on or about the 1st instant, five Indians of the Pueblo of Uchilli, who were hunting at El Agua del Venado were attacked by a party of Mesquero Apaches. Two were wounded, one of whom succeeded in making his escape, but the other is supposed to have been killed.

One day last week, special agent Head arrived at Santa Fe from Albuquerque, in charge of three Jicarilla Apaches who had come in with a white flag to sue for peace. They belong to that party who are now on the west side of the Rio Grande, and express a strong desire to make a treaty and remain at peace. One of them is a chief who has much influence in the tribe, and expresses a willingness to aid the government in bringing the balance of the tribe to terms. One of number, a boy—was despatched back to the tribe by the chief, and the other two are held as hostages until the return of Governor Meriwether.

### The latest news from Taos.—Contemplated depredations by the Jicarillas.

We are indebted to Manuel Alvarez Esquire, for the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Charles Bonabien, dated Taos July 6th 1854. "I inform you that the Apaches are committing many depredations on all the mountain roads. The day before yesterday, they ran off forty head of stock from the Rio Grande near the Fort. Last night, news arrived that they had made their appearance at the Laguna Negra, in small parties of from ten to fifteen each. One of the Indians was taken by a herder of Padre Martinez, in the act of stealing the Padre's animals, it appears the balance of them were united for the purpose of attacking, or at least robbing, the train of Mr. Hatcher, who was at that place yesterday, with six or eight wagons, loaded with goods, on his return from the United States. Mr. Carson and Captain Quinn, with twelve men, left this place last night, with the intention of traveling all night, in order to reach the place where the wagons were to reach, and escort them in. General Garland is at this time on the Rio Grande, and it is not known what measures he will take to check or chastise these Indians."

### ODD FELLOWS HALL.

We omitted to notice in last week's paper the laying of the Corner Stone of the Odd Fellows Hall in this city.

It was performed with the usual forms and ceremonies of the Order and being the joint enterprise of the two Lodges of I. O. O. F. of our city, Montezuma No. 1 and Paradise No. 2, the members of both joined in the procession in full regalia and made a highly creditable appearance.

A short address suitable to the occasion was delivered by Hon. Jacob Houghton.

The building will be one hundred and five feet in length and twenty three and one half in width. One high story with turreted parapets. It will, when completed, be an ornament to the city.

We are happy to notice that the two Orders, Masons and Odd Fellows, are doing much good in the community, not only as philanthropists, but in the embellishment of our city.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 15 1854.

[Concluded.]

Much apprehension has lately been excited in the southern slave holding States

by the measures adopted by Spain for what is called the Africanization of Cuba. The old monarchy is well aware that it cannot long retain possession of the Island of Cuba, and is determined that when it ceases to be Spanish it shall be African. A decree has been passed for the emancipation or apprenticeship of all the negroes illegally held as slaves. This it is believed is soon to be followed by a general decree for the emancipation of all the slaves in the Island, and doubtless an attempt to excite them to reinact the scenes of Santo Domingo should the U. S. become the owner of the Island. The presence of a black and barbarous power on our coast will be prejudicial to the interests of the southern States, and of the commerce of the whole Union. It is declared on the floor of the House that this is a nuisance and must be abated.

All agree that in the course of time, and in the natural order of events, Cuba must form a part of this Union or become an independent and friendly State. This will occur peacefully after a few years, and it will be quite unnecessary to go to war prematurely for its acquisition. The U. S. is now prepared, as heretofore to pay to Spain a large amount as the price of an Island, no longer valuable to her, but indispensable to us.

Congress has now been in session for about six months, and will probably continue in session three months longer. They have matured a great deal of important business but have not brought much to a conclusion.

The bill for building six line of battle steam frigates has become a law and the construction of the ships is about to be commenced. One of them is to be built at the navy yard in this city. It is further proposed to order the construction of an additional number of steam and sailing vessels of war. The appropriation bills, for the most part still lags behind.

Acts for increasing the pay of the army and adding to the rank and file have been passed. The late Indian difficulties in New Mexico may increase the probability of adding to the service two mounted regiments for the defence of the frontier. The organized Territories are receiving some Legislative attention both in the House and Senate.

Among the measures is a bill which has passed the House in committee of whole, establishing the office of surveyor General for New Mexico and granting lands to settlers in the Territory.

In my last letter I mentioned that the bill for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas had been laid on the table by a vote of the House.

On Thursday last it was again taken up by passing over other bills that had precedence over it. The excitement produced by this movement, is without a parallel in the history of Congress. The House remained in session for two days and nearly two nights, and the whole time was consumed in calling the ayes and noyes, on motions to adjourn and other questions to delay and prevent action on the Nebraska bill. The bill has a majority in the House of 12 to 20 votes. To day after some difficulty the rules of the House were suspended and a motion introduced by Mr. Richardson of Illinois to close the debate on Nebraska, on Saturday next, and to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order of the day, till the 24th of this month. A new storm immediately ensued, the ayes and noyes on several motions were taken, but finally the previous question was seconded, and this week will close the debates on the bill, when it will pass.

Among the bills pending for our Territory besides the creation of the office of surveyor General, are several appropriations. For the Indian service fifty-five thousand dollars; for roads, and an artesian well, thirty-two thousand dollars.

The bill for paying the officers under the military government, has just the House in committee of the whole and will doubtless become a law; so amended, however as to leave out the items for paying Washington and Munro salaries as civil Governors, and also the item for refunding to the Territory twelve thousand dollars which was paid on account of territorial expenses. Our Delegate Sr. Gallegos evinces great activity, and a becoming zeal in every thing relating to the Territory; and although he cannot speak the language of the country, he manages to bring a great deal of influence to bare upon those questions, in which his constituents have an interest.

We were unable to obtain an increase of the mail service from Independence to Santa Fe. We, at one time, had hopes of getting a weekly mail as the bids had run down so much below what was expected, or what was paid under the old contract. When we found we could not

get a weekly mail, we then asked for a mail every two weeks, and this was also denied us, although every influence that we thought could, or ought to have any weight with the Department was brought to our aid. In this question as in every thing else relating to our Territory we are greatly indebted to the Hon. Mr. Phelps of Missouri, who is always ready to aid us in any proposition for the benefit of the Territory. Governor Meriwether arrived here some three or four days since and will doubtless be a strong assistant to the Delegate in advocating the claims of the Territory; he thinks of asking an increase of the appropriations for the Indian service to eighty or a hundred thousand dollars. This ought to be allowed, for no other Territory has the same number of Indians, and certainly none have Indians so difficult to manage as those within the limits of New Mexico.

I omitted to mention in the proper place, the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to finish the Capitol in the deficiency bill—and will doubtless become law very soon.

The proposition to separate the civil and Indian Departments in New Mexico is now before the Senate committee on Indian affairs, and no doubt will be adopted unless Governor Meriwether enters his objection to it. The separation has been made in all the other Territories except Washington and the Department desires it to be done in all of them.

The next and most important object to come before the House is that of the Pacific Railroad. This bill is a special order for consideration in both Houses.

The two bills are alike in principal and in their general provisions. The reports of the surveyors of the several routes authorized by the last Congress are not yet submitted. There is a strong disposition in favor of some road and it is to be hoped that Congress will be able to agree upon the best and most practicable, which they no doubt would do if they were honestly advised of the true character of each.

Lieut. Whipple is now here though I have not seen him. His report we understand will be very favorable to the Albuquerque route.

J. L. C.

WHITE LETTERS.—Not to every body, nor to all that ask you, or you will be taxed beyond your patience, and find it hard to shake off a troop of unprofitable acquaintances. Not to all the girls who make your heart flutter, lest you kindle flames you will not be able to feed—or kill—lest you write soft things that will look ridiculous in your biography, lest some offended damsel be down upon you for breach of promise. Not to all your cousins, lest your classics be neglected and your business suffer. A class mate in college was reprimanded by the professor for neglect of college studies. The delinquent pleaded that the circle of his correspondence was so large that he could not find time to attend to his Euclid.

Write punctually to those with whom you have business connections.

A great many, who lack neither industry nor energy, find it exceedingly hard to write a business note of a half dozen lines. Like railroad cars, it is easier to run forty miles on the track than a rod out of the way on either side.

A friend of ours who had suffered much from lack of letters from his ship when on her voyage, gave a package of old letters directed to himself, into the hands of the captain, with positive orders to drop one in the post office of every port where he touched. The postmark on the corner answered his purpose.

Write to your sister. Your letters are a luxury, which she prize above her jewelry, and they cost you nothing or near it. Be at charges for a sheet of paper and a thimble full of ink. The cigar you are smoking cost as much as the postage on it. The cigar ends in ashes and in smoke; the letter strengthens the family tie, and adds a strand to the blessed cords that bind the members of a common home together.

Write to your mother. If you are in good company she will see it in your letters and be comforted in your absence. If you neglect to write, her affection has hard struggles with her fears to assure her that you have not gone astray. Have not time? Take time from the calls of ceremony, from the society of companions, from sleep, from meals; when you have not time to write to your mother you have not time to look at a crowd gathered in the street. He who made time, gave you time enough. What have you done with it?

Write to your father. Your postponement thickens the grey hairs on his reverend head. Are you busier than he? And he writes to you. He will not misinterpret your silence; he can trust his boy. He knows you are in a busy tide—the stream runs fast. He will forgive you if you do not recognize him waving his good wishes from the bank. But he may go up soon; and when you have time to look, his manly form may have departed. Give him the costless solace of frequent letters, that he may know to the last he is not forgotten. Write to him.—N. Y. Times.